

ANNUAL REPORT
On the
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL

STATE AND LOCAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM
IMPROVEMENT

FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM
ACTIVITIES

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Alaska's 2000 multi-year Drug Control and System Improvement Statewide Strategic Plan identified three goals: 1) to reduce violent crime and juvenile involvement in violent crime; 2) to reduce the high levels of domestic violence and sexual assault; and 3) to reduce the demand and availability of illegal alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine.

During the reporting period of July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 the State made gains in accomplishing these goals through programs which were implemented: to provide children with methods for resisting substance use as well as to increase the awareness of community adults for helping children avoid substance abuse; to provide early, consistent and meaningful criminal justice system intervention for offenders; to interrupt the delivery of controlled substance supplies (illegal drugs and alcohol) for distribution to rural communities in Alaska; to provide immediate and consistent sanctions in responding to domestic and family violence and sexual assault; to arrest and prosecute individuals trafficking illegal alcohol and drugs; to increase offender accountability; and to have readily available accurate, complete and timely criminal history information. The accomplishments of each of the State's program efforts are described in detail.

In preparing law enforcement officers to present the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) curriculum, this year it was necessary to update training for the current DARE officers in the new national DARE curriculum. Thirty-seven officers, including eight Village Public Safety Officers attended the annual in-

service training. The focus of the in-service was the teaching methodology that will be used for the new DARE curriculum being introduced next school year.

The State's multijurisdictional task force program continued to include State law enforcement, local law enforcement and statewide prosecution which combined efforts and resources with respective Federal agencies. This year the efforts of this program, as assessed through the controlled substance seizures, indicate that the substances of choice in Alaska continue to be alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. Of the individuals arrested in violation of the State's controlled substance laws or local ordinances regarding alcohol, ninety percent were over 18 years of age. Forty-eight percent of the offenses involved marijuana; eight percent involved cocaine; twenty-four percent involved alcohol; five percent involved crack cocaine; nine percent involved methamphetamine; and two percent involved prescription drugs (hydrocodone, oxycodone, and oxycontin).

During this reporting period, the goals for the street level enforcement program were to reduce the use and sale of illegal substance in the local communities and reduce violent crime associated with street level drug use. The efforts of this program included the targeting of street level drug activity in Unalaska and the illegal prescription drug use and sales in Anchorage. In Unalaska, through use of an anonymous hotline individuals were identified who were known to be actively selling drugs. Through surveillance, patrolling high traffic areas, making suspect

contacts at the airport and post office, and conducting undercover operations, fifty-four individuals were apprehended. Illegal drugs bound for Unalaska were interdicted twice, and at the local airports, post offices, and freight offices illegal drugs were interdicted nine times. In Anchorage forty-one people were identified as having some type of direct involvement in the trafficking of illegal prescription drugs. There were seven people arrested for illegally acquiring drugs with forged prescriptions and nine people arrested for committing forgeries. Over 200 separate acts of illegally acquiring prescription drugs from a pharmacy were documented.

In an effort to provide early, consistent and meaningful criminal justice system intervention for repeat DWI (driving while intoxicated) offenders and increase offender accountability, the program for changing DWI offender attitudes was continued this year. The activities of the program included increased probation supervision through risk assessment networking, pre-treatment cognitive restructuring and treatment, and increased probation officer contacts. Utilizing a risk management team made up of family, friends, employers, and community members, the offender was provided with support and oversight. Through cognitive restructuring, efforts were made to alter the offender's belief system, facilitating behavior change and the offender's reception for treatment. During this reporting period, there were twenty-three offenders who completed the pre-treatment cognitive awareness component with an average final test score of 70% or more. Since the inception of the program three years ago, it is reported that

there were 39 out of 48 offenders who completed a substance abuse assessment and followed the treatment recommendations. As of the end of this reporting period there were twelve one-year graduates with eight offenders receiving no further violations.

As an alternative sanctions program, the goals of the electronic monitoring program continued to be: to reduce criminal re-offenses and illicit drug/alcohol use and increase responsible living skills for the inmate population with low incomes, longer term sentences, and complex substance abuse issues. This program provided house arrest through the use of electronic monitoring equipment, supervision visits and testing for illegal alcohol presence. This year there were sixty-seven inmates who were reported to have completed their electronic monitoring, house arrest. There were eighty-three inmates who were reported to have consistently had negative alcohol breath tests and there were no re-arrests involving alcohol/drugs while participating in the program. Eighty-three inmates were reported to have maintained their employment and made regular restitution and/or fine payments.

The criminal history record improvement program continued to have two goals: to improve the State's criminal records by ensuring that the State's central repository receives timely and accurate information; and to provide on-going system audits and statistical reports which measure the completeness, accuracy and timeliness of the State's criminal history records. During this reporting period preparation began for the next biennial audit cycle which started July 1. Plans, schedules and files

were put in place for auditing 158 agencies over the two-year period. Additionally audits were completed for 38 of the planned 158 agencies. These audits were on-site or by self-audit. Staff delivered 58 hours of training to 93 students, focussing on accessing, using and disseminating criminal history information. In efforts to provide an audit which measured the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of information reported to the central repository and posted in APSIN regarding arrest, fingerprint, prosecution, court disposition and booking photo information, the audit was completed of the First, Second, and Fourth Judicial Districts. APSIN programming and software modifications have been completed to allow audit data to be pulled from APSIN criminal history records with less manual intervention from the auditor. During this period, the contract analyst/programmer developed a working computer model to test and evaluate a sample of 15 selected audit records.

The domestic and family violence program continued to provide immediate and consistent sanctions in responding to domestic and family violence, addressing the sexual abuse of minors in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The program increased the investigation efforts in the area through the hiring of a law enforcement officer to work along with an Alaska State Trooper assigned solely to investigate sexual abuse of a minor and serious physical abuse cases. In turn, these investigators provided investigative expertise in these cases to uniform patrol officers in the outlying areas of Talkeetna and Glenallen, as well as other law enforcement jurisdictions. During this period, there were 184 child sexual

abuse reports received. Twenty-four of the 127 cases investigated by law enforcement were referred for prosecution with twenty-three of the cases accepted. In comparison, in the three years prior to this program, law enforcement responded to an average of 61 such reports each year.

These programs contributed to the State's efforts to achieve its goals of reducing violent crime, which includes juvenile involvement in violent crime as well as crimes of domestic violence, and reducing the demand and availability of illicit drugs and alcohol. Through these programs the State has contributed to the national effort of reducing the incidents of violent crime and making this a drug free nation.

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

In determining future planning and direction for the State's Byrne Formula Grant program the State of Alaska recognizes the important information gained from assessing present program activities and has implemented a process for evaluating programs which includes 1) the initial development of programs to be measured; 2) the regular receipt and review of program progress reports; 3) project site visits; and 4) process evaluation reports.

Initial Program Development. The State of Alaska initiates its assessment process by developing programs which can be measured, requiring that all planned proposals be consistent with the State's strategic plan and address the program areas prioritized in the State's plan. Additionally, it is required that all programs address a clearly identified problem with relevant solutions which have attainable goals and objectives that are measurable, supported by meaningful activities, and assessed to determine effectiveness. Specifically, all project proposals are required to demonstrate planning which addresses the following:

- ⇒ Problem Statement: All proposals must contain a statement which clearly identifies through submission of statistical or factual evidence the problem to be addressed.
- ⇒ Solution Statement: A brief statement of what is being proposed as a solution to the problem which provides an indication of what will be done and the solution's relevance to the presented problem.

- ⇒ Goal(s) and Objectives: A statement of the goal which clearly indicates the end result for which the proposed project is going to strive. It is necessary that the identified goal be realistic and within the control of the project. As an example, a project to provide law enforcement will have no control over the number of convictions attained in a particular jurisdiction beyond improving case investigation quality. The stated objectives of the proposal need to be an indication of the changes to be achieved by the project in addressing the described problem. They need to be realistic, achievable, and measurable.
- ⇒ Methods and Procedures: All proposals must describe how the intended purpose of the proposal will be accomplished. In step-by-step detail this is a description of the activities to accomplish the objectives and provides information indicating who is going to do what, when, how they will do it, their qualifications, etc.
- ⇒ Performance Measures/Evaluation: Each proposal must describe a plan for assessing efforts. The plan needs to address two areas of assessment: 1) the extent of success in implementing the project in order to make appropriate changes and adjustments for project success; and 2) the success of the project in achieving the stated objectives. Proposals need to provide an indication of how accomplishments will be measured through meaningful performance measures. Performance measures which relate to each objective and provide data to determine that the objective has been measured.

In addition to the initial proposal development process, proposals for continuation must be submitted each year and must provide assessment and planning information in the following areas:

⇒ Need for Continuation

- Justification for the continued need for the project.
- A description of the current or continuing problem in comparison to the problem identified the previous year.
- A description of the contributions that the currently funded Byrne project made to the changes.

⇒ Current Project Activities

- Identification of the goals and objectives for the project being proposed.
- An explanation for the reasons for any changes in the goals and objectives from the previous year.
- An explanation of the extent to which the previous year's goals and objectives were met.

⇒ Performance Measures/Evaluation

- Identification of the performance measures which will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the project being proposed.
- An explanation of each prior performance measure and its outcomes with regard to determining project success or the need for project changes.
- An explanation for the need to change any prior performance measures.

Following the proposal selection process of the program's advisory committee, funds are conditionally awarded and technical assistance provided where necessary to insure that each project has objectives and performance measures defined to measure progress and contribute to the State's overall effort in each program area.

Program Progress Reports. Submitted quarterly, each project reports on the progress that was made in the overall process of operating the project and the performance in meeting its objectives. The reports are specific to each program area, providing general as well as specific data with regard to identified performance measures. Additionally, a narrative report provides project assessment of the project's activities, accomplished performance measures, and any information regarding events which may have impacted the project.

Project Site Visits. Site visits to each project are made to monitor compliance with grant award agreements for meeting the objectives of the project as well as the project's fiscal accountability. When needed, technical assistance is provided in order to further the success of the project.

Process Evaluation Reports. Through compilation of information and data obtained from project progress reports combined with site visits, staff prepare process evaluations of projects as well as programs. This information is presented to the Byrne Formula Grant Program's advisory committee for use in formulating the State's strategic plan and funding decisions.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS

Drug Abuse Resistance Education - 01

Program Overview:

During this reporting period, FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$31,912 supported one continuation project. The local cash match amount was \$10,637.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The goals of the program were to:

- Educate and help young people avoid substance abuse;
- Increase the awareness of community adults regarding substance abuse; and
- Identify additional sources of funding to support the State's DARE training efforts.

The objectives of the program were to:

- Establish a statewide school-based drug and alcohol resistance education instructor training program;
- Recruit/assign an education coordinator/advisor;
- Provide instructor training for presentation of the DARE curriculum for the junior high grades;
- Assist local DARE instructors in the delivery of the DARE parent training programs;
- Provide replacement instructor training for elementary and junior high grade levels; and

- Establish a board of directors for the State's DARE training center as well as non-profit status.

Program Activities/Components:

This year the State continued the statewide DARE instructor training program in Alaska which provided in-service training for DARE officers who have experience in presenting the DARE curriculum in the classrooms, provided DARE officer training for the presentation of the DARE curriculum for parents as well as for new DARE officers, conducted site evaluations of curriculum presentations through student, teacher, and school administrator surveys, and trained DARE officers to become mentors to train new DARE officers. Program activities also included support for the board of directors for DARE Alaska, Inc. which continued to obtain community support for the State's DARE program.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- Number of new DARE Officers trained;
- Number of DARE Officers actively presenting the DARE curriculum;
- Number of on-site classroom DARE presentation evaluations conducted;
- Number of teacher and administrator evaluations reviewed;
- Number of follow-up interviews with DARE officers;
- Number of DARE officers trained to present parent classes;
- Number of officers who presented a DARE parent class; and
- Amount of funds raised by DARE Alaska.

Quarterly reports were submitted detailing the progress of the program. The reports included a partial summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

During this reporting period there were 44 DARE officers in the State of Alaska actively teaching the program. Of those who were actively presenting the DARE curriculum, nine officers were teaching the junior high middle school curriculum.

This year support was also received from other federal grants as well as local funds. With this support the program continued to have an annual in-service training for the State's DARE officers, developed a long-range strategic plan for the State's DARE program, and continued to train officers statewide.

This year with DARE America's announcement of the New DARE Curriculum, the middle school DARE officer training class was cancelled and there were three new DARE officers trained. Additionally, there were seven Parent Training Classes conducted and forty-six parents trained in the DARE program.

With the changes to the DARE curriculum requiring that all the State's DARE officers receive some training, efforts were made to update training for the current officers. As a result, there were 49 officers who completed the first phase of the new curriculum training, and two DARE mentor officers attended a forty-hour training class in Pennsylvania on the new curriculum.

Thirty-seven officers, including eight Village Public Safety Officers attended the annual in-service training. The focus of the in-service was the teaching methodology that will be used for the new DARE curriculum being introduced next school year.

In February a conference of school superintendents, teachers, law enforcement administrators, business leaders, drug prevention specialists, and DARE officers was held. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a long-range strategic plan for the DARE program in Alaska. Twenty-two participants attended the meeting facilitated by JSC Consulting. In March a second meeting took place and the plan was finalized in April.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces - 02

Program Overview:

During this reporting period, FY 2000, 2001 and 2002 funds supported the State's multijurisdictional task force program in the total amount of \$2,098,038.

Additionally, the program was supported with cash match in the aggregate which totaled \$745,010. During this period there were three multijurisdictional task force projects: 1) the statewide regional law enforcement task force; 2) the southeast Alaska communities enforcement task force; and 3) the statewide prosecution task force. This was a continuation program.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The goals and objectives of this program were to:

- Coordinate the efforts and resources of law enforcement through multijurisdictional task forces to investigate and apprehend the mid and upper-level drug traffickers;
- Provide training, technical assistance, and support to local agencies in their narcotics investigation efforts; and
- Provide special prosecution support to multijurisdictional task force efforts throughout the State to prosecute and convict mid and upper-level drug traffickers.

Program Activities/Components:

The State's multijurisdictional task force program included State law enforcement, local law enforcement and statewide prosecution, combining efforts and resources with respective Federal agencies.

With its headquarters in Anchorage, the Alaska State Troopers (AST) operated multijurisdictional task forces in the regions of southeast Alaska, interior Alaska, southcentral Alaska on the Kenai Peninsula, the Matanuska/Susitna Valley, and western Alaska.

The Alaska State Troopers provided supervision and management of the regional task forces which resulted in: 1) consistent policies for selecting and prioritizing cases for investigation; 2) coordinated activities of the task forces; and, 3) reduced duplication of investigative efforts. Regional task forces coordinated with local and Federal agencies and other State of Alaska departments to maximize the sharing of available resources and information. Additional resources were made available to local law enforcement agencies in the form of trained narcotics investigators, personnel training, and surveillance and crime lab expertise. Support through interdiction at the Anchorage International Airport and travel to smaller communities to perform local airport interdiction during high traffic periods was made available to local law enforcement agencies.

Through this federal funding, the Alaska State Troopers assigned ten investigative officers and five clerical support staff to the task forces. During this period an

additional position was created in Ketchikan dedicated to drug investigations. Through other federal funding during this period two additional investigator positions were assigned that were dedicated to illegal alcohol issues. Also, through this federal funding the State's Crime Detection Laboratory assigned one finger print examiner. The local law enforcement agencies of Bethel, Kotzebue, Palmer, Wasilla, and Soldotna each assigned an investigator to participate in the respective regional task forces. Through State funding, the Airport Police had one investigator assigned and AST had six investigative officers, one scent detection canine, two clerical staff, and one accounting clerk assigned. Through local funding, a Fairbanks Police investigator routinely supported the task force efforts. Additionally, in the southeast region, the city of Juneau assigned two investigators and one half time clerk to the regional task forces, and the City of Ketchikan assigned one investigator. In Kodiak, the Kodiak based AST investigator worked within the Kodiak Police Department's Drug Unit.

A second enforcement task force effort was provided through the management of the local police chiefs of southeast Alaska where undercover drug operations were initiated in the small communities of the region. The communities to receive operations were identified and prioritized as being in need by the local police chiefs. During this reporting period, this task force was primarily made up of two officers assigned from two local police departments, the City of Petersburg and the City of Sitka, as well as one investigator from the Alaska State Troopers who oversaw and coordinated drug enforcement in the southeast region. As needed for assistance with task force operations, additional investigators were available through the local police departments which regularly have an officer assigned to do

drug enforcement: in the city of Ketchikan there was one investigator full time, and in the cities of Wrangell, Skagway, Haines, Hoonah, and Craig there was one investigator each, part-time.

The statewide multijurisdictional task force prosecution effort had specially trained prosecutors assigned in support of apprehending, prosecuting, and sentencing individuals involved in controlled substance violations (illegal drugs and alcohol) and associated violent crimes. Three of the attorneys were located in the Anchorage headquarters office and one attorney was located in Palmer. Additionally, one full-time legal secretary, a part-time secretary, and a full-time paralegal supported the prosecution efforts. Legal advice, guidance, and prosecution services were provided to the statewide regional law enforcement task forces, local police agencies throughout the State, and other State prosecutors.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- Number of criminal investigations initiated;
- Number of arrests;
- Amount of assets seized and forfeited;
- Amount of cash seized;
- Amount of drugs and alcohol by type seized in street value;
- Number of marijuana plants seized and destroyed;
- Number of subjects charged with drug trafficking and drug related crimes of violence;
- Number of convictions in each of the above areas.

Quarterly reports were submitted detailing the progress of the program. The reports included a summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

During this reporting period the law enforcement task forces initiated 3,051 drug and alcohol information cases which resulted in limited investigations, and initiated 1,332 criminal investigations which required more extensive investigative effort and written reports. As a result, there were 1534 arrests. Sixteen percent of those arrested were arrested for the distribution and sales of controlled substances (illegal drugs and alcohol), fifty-one percent were arrested for possession of a controlled substance (illegal drugs and alcohol), seven percent were arrested for cultivation of marijuana, and twenty percent were arrested for transportation of a controlled substance (illegal drugs and alcohol). Forty-eight percent of the offenses involved marijuana; eight percent involved cocaine; twenty-four percent involved alcohol; five percent involved crack cocaine; nine percent involved methamphetamine; and two percent involved prescription drugs (hydrocodone, oxycodone, and oxycontin).

Of the individuals arrested, ninety percent were over the age of 18 years. There were 1148 males and 386 females. Of the 1534 individuals arrested, 55% were Caucasian, 3% were Black, 3% were Hispanic, and 37% were Native American.

There were 7,120 marijuana plants destroyed with an estimated street value of \$14,533,000. Additionally, for all of the other controlled substances seized (illegal drugs and alcohol), the total estimated street value was \$5,179,595. This included US Postal seizures of illegal alcohol. This included 18,713 grams of cocaine; 105 grams of crack cocaine; 71,661 grams of marijuana; 3,442 liters of alcohol; 2,084 grams of methamphetamine; 207.4 grams of heroin; 453.5 grams of opiates; 2,687.7 grams of mushrooms; and 2,288 grams of prescription drugs.

The total estimated value of assets seized during this reporting period was \$778,663.24. The assets included weapons, vehicles, vessels, and \$568,065.24 in currency.

During this reporting period the specialized prosecution task force accepted 334 cases for prosecution and presented 119 cases to grand jury. Of the cases that went to trial, there were seven defendants. Five were found guilty. In addition to the Byrne supported regional enforcement task forces, the unit provided investigative assistance and prosecution for cases from local police department patrols and investigative units.

As in the past, in addition to the prosecution support provided by the prosecution task force, enforcement task forces received support from the local district attorney offices and the U.S. Attorney's office.

Changing DWI Offender Attitudes - 11

Program Overview:

During this reporting period, FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$19,278 supported one project. The local cash match amount was \$6,426. This program effort was for one continuation subgrant project located in Juneau.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The goals of the program were to:

- Increase public safety, reducing the use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs by offenders ordered for probation supervision who have been convicted of felony DWI (driving while intoxicated) or have a history of DWI convictions; and
- Increase the accountability of the offenders ordered for probation supervision who have been convicted of felony DWI or have a history of DWI convictions.

The objectives of the program were to:

- Increase the recognition among the target offenders that there is a problem;
- Reduce the current rate of re-offense through further DWI or other alcohol related criminal offenses among the target offenders;
- Reduce the current rate of positive urinalysis and breathalyzer tests among the target offenders;

- Reduce the current number of offenders in revocation status as a result of noncompliance with the conditions of probation among the target offenders; and
- Increase the current amount of court fine and restitution payments made among the target offenders.

Program Activities/Components:

Continuing to target offenders who were convicted of felony driving while intoxicated offenses as well as felony offenders with a history of DWI convictions, this program increased probation supervision through risk assessment networking, pre-treatment cognitive restructuring and treatment, and increased probation officer contacts. Utilizing a risk management team made up of family, friends, employers, and community members, the offender was provided with support and oversight. As part of this support and oversight the offender had regular meetings with the probation officer and the probation officer served as the primary contact for the offender's team. Through cognitive restructuring, efforts were made to alter the offender's belief system, facilitating behavior change and the offender's reception for treatment.

Program orientation was provided by the probation officers in the Juneau field office for the offenders and their risk management team members. Each orientation consisted of one meeting for three hours. During orientation, information packets were presented to the offender and their risk management

team members. The packets contained an outline of the program requirements, description of the team member's roles and responsibilities, warning signs, a list of community resources, a listing of scheduled Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, victim information, behavior characteristics, and offense statistics. After the orientation, and usually within thirty days, the offenders and their risk management teams signed contracts, agreeing to participate in the program.

Offenders were referred for substance abuse assessment and when it was identified as needed by the probation officer physical testing for alcohol and drugs was arranged.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- Number of referred offenders and their risk management team members to sign a contract agreeing to participate in the program;
- Number of offender Teams to participate in the program by making contact in the required frequency which correlates with the offender's phase within the program;
- Number of referred offenders to successfully complete the pre-treatment cognitive awareness component;
- Number of referred offenders to consistently have negative urinalysis and breathalyzer tests;
- Number of referred offenders to complete a substance abuse assessment and follow the treatment recommendations;

- Number of referred offenders to receive no further violations of the law for six months after completion of the program;
- Number of referred offenders to remain in compliance with the conditions of their probation/parole; and
- Number of referred offenders to demonstrate improvement in payments of fines and/or restitution.

Quarterly reports were submitted providing some progress of the program. The reports included a partial summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

During this reporting period, there were eleven offenders and their risk management team members who signed a contract agreeing to participate in the program, attending the program orientation and maintaining contact with the supervising probation officer.

During this reporting period there were twenty-three offenders who completed the pre-treatment cognitive awareness component with an average final test score of 70% or more. Of the 25 individuals referred for drug testing, there were 6 positive results. Of the 35 individuals referred for alcohol testing during this reporting period, there were only 17 positive results.

Since the inception of the program three years ago, it is reported that there were 39 out of 48 offenders who completed a substance abuse assessment and followed the treatment recommendations. As of the end of this reporting period there were twelve one-year graduates with eight offenders receiving no further violations.

Criminal Justice Record Improvement - 15

During this reporting period, FY 2000, 2001, and 2002 funds supported the criminal justice record improvement program in the total amount of \$111,660. The local match amount was \$37,220. This program effort was for the continuation of one subgrant project, providing service to the criminal justice system statewide.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The following were the goals and objectives of the program:

- Improve the criminal justice records in the State by ensuring that the State's central repository receives timely, accurate information; and
- Provide on-going system audits and statistical reports which measure the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of Alaska's criminal history records.

Program Activities/Components:

During this reporting period, on-site visits were conducted and questionnaires were received statewide from user agencies of the Alaska Public Safety Information Network (APSIN) to determine compliance with policies governing use of criminal records information entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The questionnaires were developed to determine if a randomly selected APSIN query by a randomly selected APSIN user within the agency was for a legitimate purpose. Training regarding access, use and dissemination of criminal record information was provided.

Additionally, program activities included an audit which measured the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of information reported to the central repository and posted in APSIN regarding arrest, fingerprint, prosecution, court disposition and booking photo information.

In order to enhance the auditors' ability to measure and report compliance of the State central repository system with State and Federal laws governing criminal justice information systems, computer programming and modifications have been completed.

Other program activities included the development of the annual report for the State's Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board, providing the Advisory Board with the results of the annual findings of the audit of the State's central repository.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- Biennial audits will be completed of all agencies that use NCIC/APSIN, including on-site audits for all agencies that enter data into NCIC;
- At least one audit will be conducted of arrest, fingerprint, prosecution, court disposition, and booking photo information submitted to and maintained by the State's central repository as required by Alaska State Statute 12.62;
- Programming of the State's central repository (APSIN) will be completed, as needed, to enhance the auditors' ability to measure compliance with AS 12.62 and other State or federal criminal justice information laws;
- An annual report will be provided to the State's Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board which contains:
 - summaries of audits completed during the previous 12 months, measuring data quality and compliance with AS 12.62, other State and federal laws involving criminal justice information, and APSIN/NCIC policies;
 - statistics showing the number and types of records maintained by the repository;
 - a list of training provided to agencies to improve compliance with applicable laws and policies; and
 - recommendations, based on audit findings, for changes in Alaska's Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan, either (1) to show that the Plan objectives have been achieved or progress is being made toward achievement, or (2) to add or change the Plan objectives in order to address deficiencies and new records requirements.

Quarterly reports were submitted detailing the progress of the program. The reports included a summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

During this reporting period preparation began for the next biennial audit cycle which started July 1. Plans, schedules and files were put in place for auditing 158 agencies over the two-year period. Additionally audits were completed for 38 of the planned 158 agencies. These audits were on-site or by self-audit. Staff delivered 58 hours of training to 93 students, focussing on accessing, using and disseminating criminal history information.

Additionally, staff participated in the biannual FBI audit in July; the FBI Quality Assurance Review in July; and APSIN project needs assessment interviews in Anchorage in September. The needs assessment interviews were the initial phase of a long-term project to redesign APSIN. Staff also participated in meetings relating to the APSIN redesign project. These meetings involved a comprehensive review of APSIN and detailed discussions about technical and programmatic issues pertaining to design requirements for a new system.

In efforts to provide an audit which measured the completeness, accuracy, and timeliness of information reported to the central repository and posted in APSIN regarding arrest, fingerprint, prosecution, court disposition and booking photo information, an audit was completed of the First, Second, and Fourth Judicial District Courts. For each of the Judicial Districts the auditor continued tracking record update/correction work performed by Records and Identification.

The First Judicial District comprises the areas of Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan, and surrounding areas. During the audit period, 311 criminal cases were referred to prosecutor offices. The sample included 28 records from the District Attorney office in Ketchikan; 19 records from the District Attorney office in Juneau; 6 records from the District Attorney office in Sitka; 2 records from the City Prosecutor's office in Ketchikan; 20 records from the City Prosecutor's office in Juneau; and 2 records from the City Prosecutor in Sitka. A total of 101 charges were audited. The following were the audit findings:

- Fingerprint Cards: 66% of the fingerprint cards were recorded with 34% missing. Of the 66% recorded, 85% of the data was accurate. The most frequent problem related to offense codes.
- Disposition Reports: 7% of the disposition reports were missing. Of the disposition reports recorded, 99% of the data was accurate.
- APSIN: 87% of the charges were recorded with 13% missing. Of the 87% recorded, 88% of the data was accurate. The most frequent data errors related to the offense code and date of offense. The other significant problem identified was a backlog in disposition processing. Almost 50% of the judgements in this audit were not posted to APSIN in a timely manner.

The Second Judicial District comprises the areas of Barrow, Kotzebue, Nome and surrounding areas. During the audit period 150 criminal cases were referred to prosecutor offices. Of the total population, 59 records were randomly selected. The sample included 25 records from the District Attorney office in Nome, 23 records from the District Attorney office in Kotzebue, and 11 records from the District Attorney office in Barrow. A total of 84 charges were audited. Highlights of the audit are as follows:

- Fingerprint Cards: 38% of the fingerprint card charges were missing and 62% were recorded. Of the 52 charges recorded, 92% of the data was accurate. The most frequent problem related to offense codes.
- Disposition Reports: 2% of the disposition reports were missing. Of the disposition reports recorded, 99% were accurate.
- APSIN: 18% of the charges were completely missing in APSIN and 82% were recorded. Of the 82% recorded, 86% of the data was accurate. The most frequent data errors related to the offense code and date of offense.

The Fourth Judicial District comprises the areas of Bethel, Fairbanks, and areas in between these two hubs. During the audit period, 571 criminal cases were referred to prosecutor offices. Of the total population, 83 records were randomly selected for audit. The sample included 25 records from the District Attorney office in Bethel, 52 records from the District Attorney office in Fairbanks, and 6 records from the City Prosecutor's office in Fairbanks. A total of 114 charges were audited. Highlights of the audit are as follows:

- Fingerprint Cards: 30% of the fingerprint card charges were missing and 70% were recorded. Of the 70% recorded, 90% of the data was accurate. The most frequent problem related to offense codes.
- Disposition Reports: 5% of the disposition reports were missing. Of the disposition reports recorded, 96% were accurate.
- APSIN: 18% of the charges were completely missing in APSIN and 82% were recorded. Of the 93 charges recorded, 90% of the data was accurate. The most frequent data errors related to the offense code and date of offense.

APSIN programming and software modifications have been completed to allow audit data to be pulled from APSIN criminal history records with less manual intervention from the auditor. During this period, the contract analyst/programmer developed a working computer model to test and evaluate a sample of 15 selected

audit records. The next step will be to evaluate results of this prototype to ensure all features and functions are working as intended. Evaluation of test results may require some reformatting or redesign. As time and funding allow, the contractor will continue improving automated programs or review other procedures to evaluate suitability for automation in support of the audit function.

Domestic Violence – Sexual Abuse of Minors - 18

Program Overview:

For an eighteen-month period, beginning January 1, 2002, this program area was supported with FY 2000 and 2001 funds. The program consisted of one Domestic Violence – Sexual Abuse of Minors project in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough (MSB). The total amount of the award was \$114,262. The local cash match was \$17,632. This was an initial program effort which continued into this reporting period.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The goals for the program were to:

- Provide timely and thorough criminal investigative response to reports of sexual and serious physical abuse of children.
- Improve community response to child maltreatment through interagency coordination and planning.

The objectives for the program were to:

- Provide designated and specially trained child abuse investigators for the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.
- Increase the percentage of child abuse Report of Harm cases investigated from 30% to 50%.
- Increase the timeliness of initiating an investigation from when a Report of Harm case is received by law enforcement from a varied response time to within 72 hours.
- Increase the percentage of child abuse cases that are referred for prosecution from 10% to 25%.

- Increase the number of investigations conducted jointly with other multidisciplinary team members from 80% to 90%.
- Develop a long-range strategic plan for continuation of child abuse investigative positions.

Program Activities/Components:

During this reporting period the Child Abuse Investigative Unit (CAIU) continued to be located at the Wasilla Police Department and consisted of two experienced investigators trained in child forensic interviewing and child abuse investigative techniques. One investigator, supported through this funding, was from the Wasilla Police Department, and one investigator was from the Alaska State Troopers assigned solely to investigate sexual abuse of a minor (SAM) and serious physical abuse cases occurring within the MSB area. The program continued to involve the jurisdictions of the Alaska State Troopers, the Wasilla Police Department and the Palmer Police Department. The child abuse investigators provided investigative expertise in SAM cases to uniform patrol officers in the outlying areas of Talkeetna and Glenallen when needed, as well as assistance in investigations to other police jurisdictions in and outside the State of Alaska.

These investigators continued to work as part of a team with other professionals in the community. In addition to law enforcement, the other professionals making up the team were from the State's child protection agency, the Office of Children's Services, previously the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS), the district attorney's office and area children's medical and treatment providers.

The investigative positions continued to work closely with the Office of Children's Services (OCS) on all in-home sexual abuse cases, coordinating interviews with the child as soon as possible. For the most part, these interviews took place at the child advocacy agency location which had the needed audio/visual equipment and space conducive to positive interviews as well as specialized medical exams.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- The number of child abuse reports received.
- The number of child sexual abuse reports received.
- The number of serious child physical abuse reports received.
- The number of child sexual abuse reports responded to by law enforcement within 72 hours.
- The number of serious child physical abuse reports responded to by law enforcement within 72 hours.
- The number of child sexual abuse reports investigated by law enforcement.
- The number of serious child physical abuse reports investigated by law enforcement.
- The number of child sexual abuse cases referred for prosecution.
- The number of child sexual abuse cases accepted for prosecution.

- The number of serious child physical abuse cases referred for prosecution.
- The number of serious child physical abuse cases accepted for prosecution.

Quarterly reports were submitted detailing the progress of the program. The reports included a summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

During this reporting period, there were 184 child sexual abuse reports received by the team. Of those reports, there were 127 reports investigated by law enforcement. There were 24 cases referred for prosecution within 6 months of initiation of the investigation, and there were 23 cases accepted for prosecution.

Of the 184 reports of child sexual abuse reports of harm received by the team, 109 reports were responded to by law enforcement within 72 hours. In the three years prior to this program law enforcement responded to an average of 61 such reports each year.

During this reporting period work continued with the multidiscipline team, OCS, Alaska State Troopers, Wasilla Police Department, Palmer Police Department, and the Children's Place, the child advocacy agency. An Excel spreadsheet was developed to capture data in reference to the performance measures meaningful to the program. One of those areas has involved the amount of time dedicated to investigations in preparation for referring them for prosecutions. Through the use of improved data it was determined that it takes a minimum of six months to investigate many of these cases. The spreadsheet is allowing the program to

identify this information in an ongoing manner rather than specific only to the quarterly reporting.

The number of requests for assistance which the project has received from other law enforcement agencies, inside and outside Alaska, was not anticipated when the program was planned. These have resulted in a number of investigative hours to be dedicated to these cases. Since the requests for assistance will not be denied, it was decided that the amount of investigator time would be tracked in this next year.

There have been challenges for the project this year. One of those challenges for the investigators has been the significant amount of cases and the volume of work that has created a backlog for the two investigators. The workload for the investigators was not anticipated as they tried to address all of the in-home and out-of-home child sexual abuse cases. As a result, both investigators have a large number of open cases as new, higher priority child abuse cases continue to come in each week. A second challenge has been the coordination with OCS and other agencies in the Valley so that multiple interviews are avoided and that emergency cases are being addressed as quickly as possible.

As this Byrne program evolved, the need for refining memorandum of understanding as well as protocols around the investigation of child sexual abuse and serious physical abuse was recognized. One of the protocols identified as needing change involved team notification for suspected serious child physical abuse, particularly on young, preverbal children where initial interviews and scene

investigations are critical. During this reporting period, steps to make these changes were initiated.

Electronic Monitoring Expansion - 20

Program Overview:

During this reporting period, FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$17,640 supported one continuation project located in Anchorage. The local cash match amount was \$5,880.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The goal of the program was to increase public safety, reducing criminal re-offenses and illicit drug/alcohol use and increasing responsible living skills for the inmate population with low incomes, longer-term sentences, and complex substance abuse issues.

The objectives of the program were to:

- Increase the number of target group inmates participating in the electronic monitoring program who are also participating in a substance abuse treatment/aftercare program;
- Increase the number of target group inmates participating in the electronic monitoring program who achieve successful completion of the program;
- Reduce the number of target group inmates participating in the electronic monitoring program who continue to use illicit drugs/alcohol; and
- Increase the number of target group inmates participating in the electronic monitoring program who maintain employment, make regular restitution and/or fine payments, and maintain sobriety.

Program Activities/Components:

This program continued to provide house arrest for low-income inmates through the use of electronic monitoring equipment, supervision visits and testing for prohibited alcohol presence.

Inmates which were accepted into this program had sentences to serve of greater than 30 days and less than 2 years in length, they were employed or had employment potential, and were able to remain with their family. These inmates had no current or past convictions involving sexual offenses, no current offenses involving domestic violence, and they were willing to contribute to the partial cost of their participation in the program, although there needed to be written documentation of substance abuse treatment enrollment and fee payment to the treatment provider.

For each of the inmates a field-monitoring transmitter was installed around the ankle. This transmitter gave off a low power radio frequency transmission which was read by the field monitoring device and that information was passed through the telephone line to a monitoring center. Additionally, if it was determined that an individual inmate needed to be monitored for the presence of alcohol in his or her system, a breath analysis unit was installed. This testing was administered either randomly or at scheduled times. It was also administered upon the inmate's return to his or her residence, and whenever the supervising officer required a test to be conducted.

In addition to the physical restrictions of the inmates, once admitted to the program the staff monitored for compliance with the inmate's specific treatment programs, changes to the inmate's monthly income, and restitution and/or fine payment pattern, and any inmate program violations or re-arrests involving illegal drugs/alcohol.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- Number of target group inmates that participate in the electronic monitoring program while participating in a substance abuse treatment/aftercare program;
- Number of target group inmates that successfully complete the electronic monitoring program;
- Number of target group inmates that successfully complete a substance abuse treatment/aftercare program;

- Number of target group inmates that receive no re-arrests involving alcohol/drugs while participating in the electronic monitoring program;
- Number of target group inmates with consistently negative breath tests while participating in the electronic monitoring program;
- Number of target group inmates with consistently negative drug patch tests while participating in the electronic monitoring program; and
- Number of target group inmates that maintain employment and make regular restitution and/or fine payments.

Quarterly reports were submitted providing some progress of the program. The reports included a partial summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

During this reporting period, there were 67 inmates who were reported to have completed their electronic monitoring, house arrest. There were 83 inmates who were reported to have consistently had negative alcohol breath tests and there were no re-arrests reported involving alcohol/drugs while participating in the program. Eighty-three inmates were reported to have maintained their employment and made regular restitution and/or fine payments.

Street Level Drug Enforcement - 21

Program Overview:

During this reporting period, FY 2002 funds supported two Street Level Enforcement projects at two locations. The total amount of the awarded was \$82,551. The local cash match amount was \$27,517. This was a continuation program.

Program Goals and Objectives:

The goals of this program were to:

- Reduce the use and sale of illegal substances in the local communities; and
- Reduce violent crime associated with street level drug use.

The objectives of this program were to:

- Identify and target individuals selling illegal drugs in the local community;
- Impact the availability of illegal drugs in the local community;
- Create a deterrent for individuals that may become involved in selling illegal drugs; and
- Develop and present community awareness information.

Program Activities/Components:

In targeting the street level drug activity in Unalaska, law enforcement obtained information from the community about illegal drug sales through the use of an anonymous hotline. Individuals were identified who were known to be actively selling drugs. They were prioritized by the local law enforcement based on prior convictions involving violent crimes and/or selling illegal drugs. Through surveillance, patrolling high traffic areas, making suspect contacts at the airport and post office, and conducting undercover operations, offenders were apprehended and drugs were seized. To create a deterrent for individuals involved in selling illegal drugs in the community, it was planned for the drug enforcement program to be promoted for public awareness through public service

announcements. Additionally, assistance was provided to the State's Probation and Parole Division with monitoring and evaluating those individuals supervised by that agency.

Targeting the illegal prescription drug use and sales in Anchorage, law enforcement worked closely with DEA, utilizing the information that agency maintains regarding suspicious prescriptions or patterns of prescriptions being seen. This information is provided through pharmacies, physicians, and citizens. With this information, offenders or physicians with a documented history of possible abuse were targeted by law enforcement and investigative cases were initiated. Surveillance and informant contacts were utilized. Additionally, to inform the community and young people about the dangers of Oxycodone, in particular, two detectives presented an educational curriculum to local high schools as well as community group meetings.

Program Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

The following is a list of the performance measures utilized to assess this program:

- Number of individuals identified in the community suspected of illegal drug activity;
- Number of drug related tips received on the anonymous hotline;
- Number of follow-ups to the drug related tips;
- Number of drug related arrests;
- Number of public service announcements about the program or community education contacts;
- Number of doctors identified to be illegally prescribing controlled substances;
- Number of seizures of prescription drugs being imported;
- Number of pre-tests for the prescription drug awareness curriculum presentations;
- Average pre-test score for the prescription drug awareness curriculum presentations;
- Number of post-tests for the prescription drug awareness curriculum presentations; and
- Average post-test score for the prescription drug awareness curriculum presentations.

Quarterly reports were submitted detailing the progress of the program. The reports included a partial summary of activities and accomplishments in relation to the program goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

In addressing the illegal drug activities in Unalaska, there were 61 people identified in the community who were suspected of selling illegal drugs. During this period there were 28 drug-related tips received on the anonymous hotline and 28 follow-ups by law enforcement. The result was 15 individuals identified as selling illegal drugs by community members on the anonymous hotline. Of those, criminal charges were filed on 10 individuals. There were 54 people arrested for offenses involving a controlled substance. During this reporting period, illegal drugs bound for Unalaska were interdicted twice, and at the local airports, post offices, and freight offices illegal drugs were interdicted nine times. Additionally, law enforcement assisted the State's Probation and Parole Division in monitoring and evaluating individuals within their supervision fifteen times. Problems with the local public television station's equipment delayed the planned public service message regarding the city's drug control program from being aired.

In addressing the illegal prescription drug use and sales in Anchorage there were six doctors identified as illegally prescribing controlled substances. During the last half of this reporting period, there were 18 primary cases related directly to acquiring/distributing illegal prescription drugs. From the 18 cases, 41 people were identified as having some type of direct involvement in the trafficking of illegal prescription drugs. Out of the 41 people, 7 were arrested for illegally acquiring drugs with forged prescriptions or counterfeit prescriptions that were forged. Of the remaining 34 people, 9 were arrested for committing forgeries or

frauds attempting to acquire prescription drugs. Over 200 separate acts of illegally acquiring prescription drugs from a pharmacy were documented.